

A History of Havant Mills

(Brockhampton Mill and Havant Town Mill)



The weir and wheel pit of the Brockhampton mill in 2004, it is now somewhat overgrown. *Photograph John Pile.*

By

Jennifer Bishop

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A Langstone Miscellany by Ann Griffiths

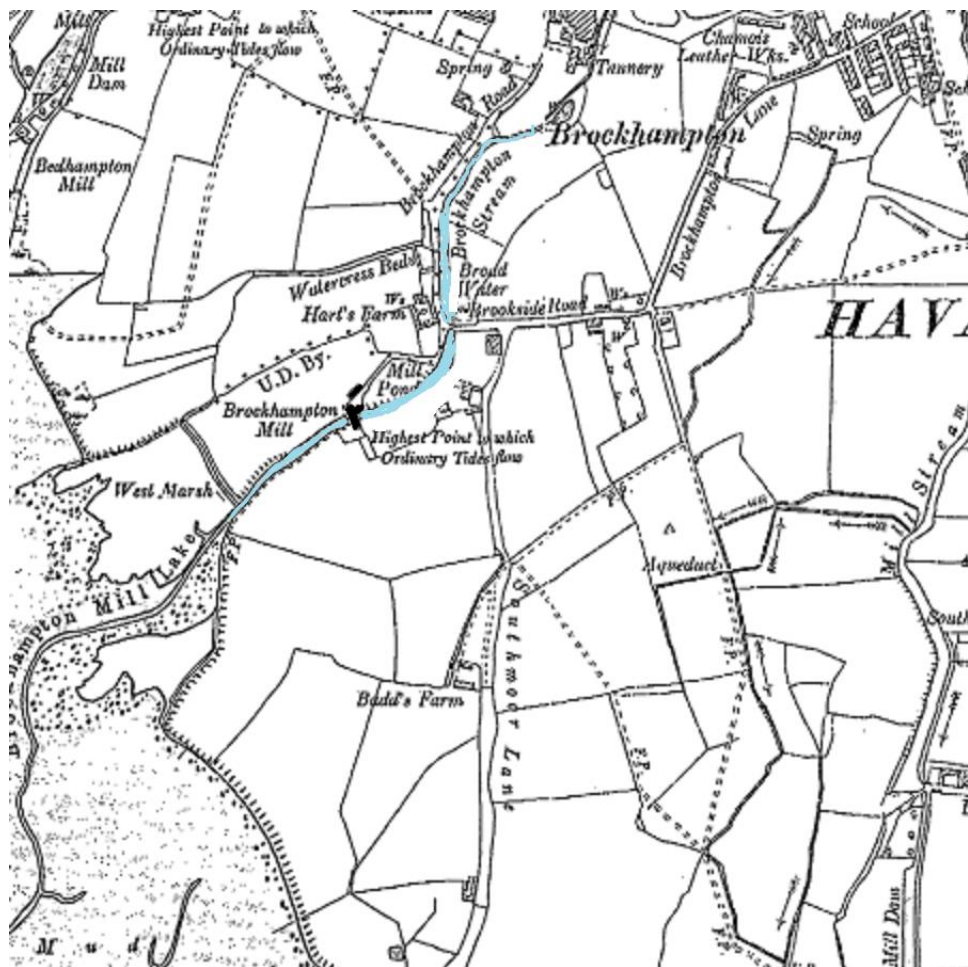


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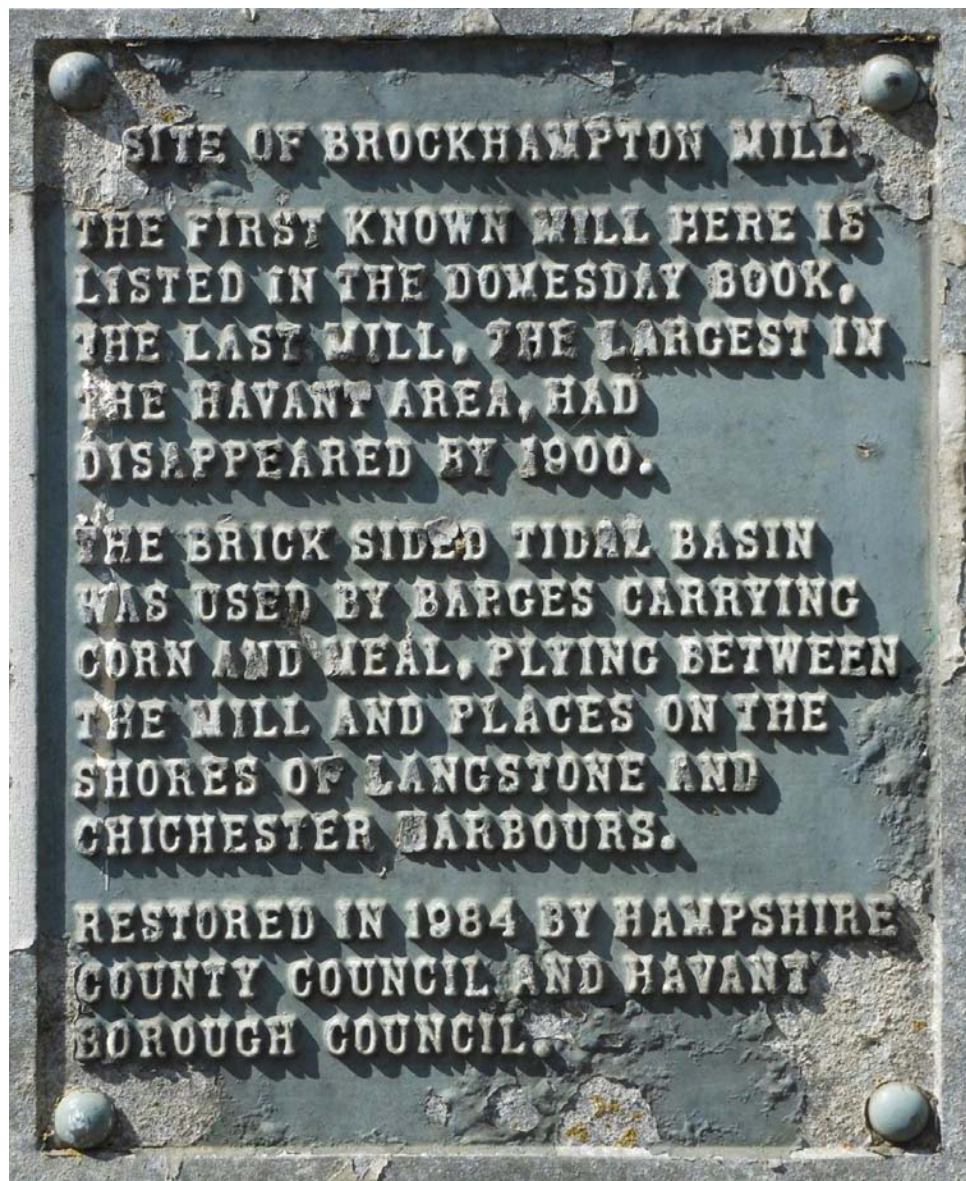
The History of Brockhampton Mill

Jennifer Bishop

Brockhampton Mill was situated on the Brockhampton Stream where it meets the sea; this stream was fed from springs in what are now the grounds of Portsmouth Water Company's head office. It was the largest mill in the area.



Ordnance Survey Map of late 1890s



The plaque positioned on the bridge which forms part of the Wayfarers Way coastal path. *Photograph J. Bishop.*



The brick tidal basin where barges were loaded. Restored by Havant Borough and Hampshire County Councils. *Photographs J. Bishop.*



Today this bridge leads nowhere but there is some evidence that it could have been a lifting bridge. Although not thought to have been present when the mill was in operation the miller would have required access to both sides of this inlet.



The wharf used by the Sea Angling Club in the tidal inlet. *Photograph J. Bishop.*

The first known mention of Brockhampton Mill is in the Domesday Book¹ where it states Havant had two mills. Brockhampton was a separate manor and described as having one mill, both manors being in the possession of the monks of St Swithuns. In 1284 ownership of both manors was conveyed to the Bishopric of Winchester in exchange for certain privileges such as holding a weekly market and an annual fair. The Bishop of Winchester's lands in Havant were seized by the Parliamentary commissioners and sold in 1647 to William Woolgar who was lord of the manor throughout the period of the Commonwealth. Upon the restoration of Charles II in 1660 Havant was returned to the Bishop and Woolgar was admitted to the manor as tenant. Brockhampton Mill, thereafter, remained in the possession of the Bishopric until it was sold to Portsmouth Water Company.

The Domesday Book records 14 households in Brockhampton:¹

14 Villagers.

3 Ploughlands (lands for) 4 men's plough teams.

4 Acres meadow.

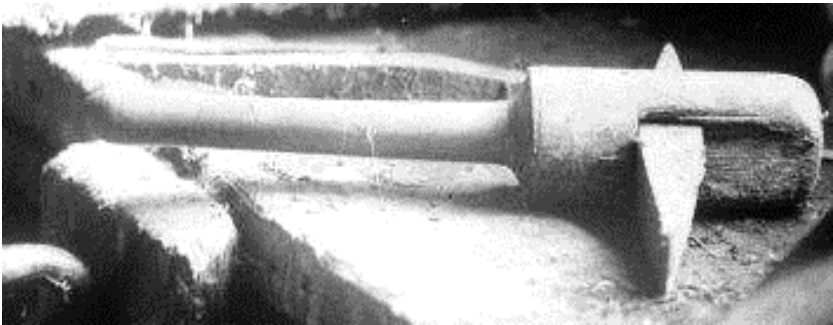
Woodland 20 swine render. (An amount paid in kind to the Lord of the Manor for grazing rights in his woodland.)

1 Mill.

In the 14th century, 1301-2, the Bishopric accounts kept at Winchester² give us an insight into the life at the mill where it states:

"ALLOWANCES of the bailiff for building anew the mill of Brockhampton for all costs with one millstone bought and with 8s. 8d given to the Marshall of the King. TOTAL £12 5s. 2d."

It goes on to say, iron and steel bought for the bills of the said mill with the stipend of the smith repairing said bills 3s. 10d.



A bill was a tool made of strengthened steel set in a wooden handle that was used for dressing the millstones.

In shoeing 4 plough horses with the stipend of the smith for the year 4s. 10d., one basket bought 1d., one wooden hoop bought for said mill 1s. 1½d. Total. 9s. 10½d.

These expenses were made before the renovation of the mill that year.

Other entries in the accounts showed the Bishopric tenant farmers were compelled to take their grain to the Bishop's mill or incur a fine. This grain was wheat, barley or malt and was transported to the mill by cart or barge using the tidal basin where it was milled into flour or meal and made available to the Lord for sale; this was called the "Issue". The miller and tenant farmer were allowed to retain a portion in payment.

Issue for the year 1301-2:

Wheat 5 qtrs.

Barley 8 qtrs. all sold.

Coarse ground wheat 12½ qtrs. all sold.

Malt 20 qtrs. all sold.

8 pints = 1 gallon. 2 gallons = 1 peck. 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

8 bushels = 1 quarter.

The annual accounts of the 15th century 1409-10 states under costs:

In steeling and sharpening the bills of the said mill for the year 1s. 6d., in shoeing 2 mares 4s., in 2 halters bought 2d., in mending and trimming the broken water wheel of the said mill again by piece work 8d., in nails bought for the same 4d. In hiring 1 carpenter for 3 days to make anew from the lord's timber 3 gates called floodgates which are broken again 1s. 3d., in nails bought for the same 6d., in 1 weel bought 4d. TOTAL. 8s. 9d.

A weel was a willow basket attached to the floodgates for catching fish and eels.

The total returns for this year was £13 19s. 6d.²

In the 15th/16th century the feudal system, which defined the relationship of the Bishop of Winchester to his tenants, began to change. It was undermined by the Black Death and the Hundred Years War between France and England.

Brockhampton Mill was replaced again in the 17-18th century and it is thought this later brick and tile building stood on the same site. It covered some 10 customary acres, equivalent to $6\frac{2}{3}$ statute acres, comprising the mill, mill house, cottages, outbuildings and water meadows. In advertisements it is said there were "3 or 4 pair stones" and to have been a working mill until about the 1870s.

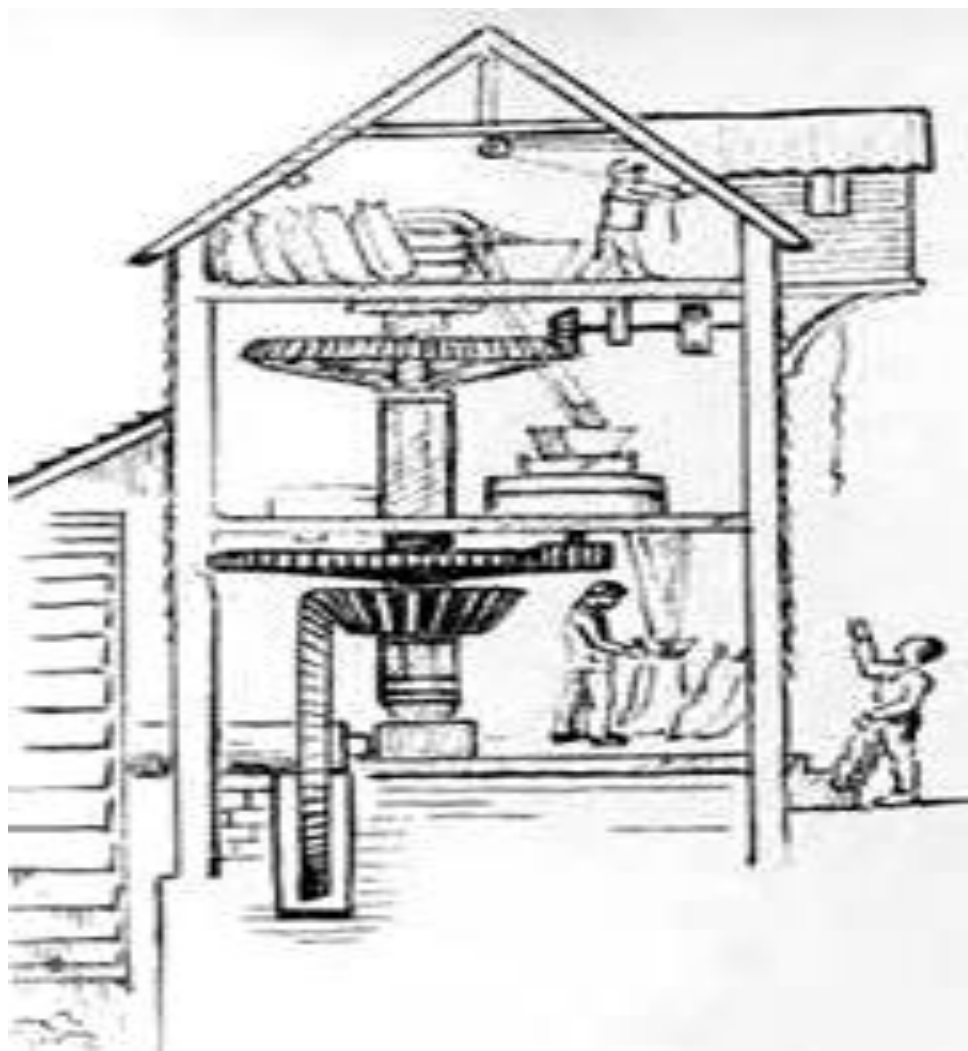
The miller required a variety of skills and a comprehensive understanding of the milling process, machinery, and the forces that drove it. In order to grind the grain into flour the following adjustments must be made: control of the water flow, setting the stones and feeding the grain.

At Brockhampton it would seem the flow of water was controlled by the flood gates and dams. The water wheel was overshot. Maximum speed was around 10rpm.

The distance between the rotating (runner) mill stone over the fixed (bed) stone was set by adjusting the bottom shaft bearing with the bridge tree, using a screw. The grade of the flour would be determined by this.

Feeding the right quantity of grain into the mill stones was set by adjusting the shaker shoe under the hopper. This also affected the grade of the flour. The feed had to be continuous or the mill stones would get overheated and possibly damaged and they were very expensive.

Every 100 to 200 tons of grain, the mill stones had to be removed and have their surfaces roughened and the grooves recut as they became smooth with use. This was a very skilled job as the stones must remain perfectly flat.



Drawing by Pippa Miller³

This advertisement in the *Hampshire Telegraph* of 11 June 1838 by Longcrofts Auctioneers on behalf of Newman Coote gives us a good description of the later Brockhampton Mill.⁴

HANTS AND SUSSEX
TO MILLERS, MERCHANTS & OTHERS

Valuable CORN MILL called "Brockhampton Mill," with never failing stream of water, comfortable Dwelling House, three good water meadows, about ten customary acres, with suitable outbuildings, situate Brockhampton, in the Parish of Havant with immediate possession. Also two freehold brick and thatched Cottages, with good gardens, situate at Highly, in the Parish of Siddlesham, in the County of Sussex.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr. KING, at the Bear Inn, Havant, on Saturday the 23rd day of June, 1838, at four o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions of sale as shall then and there be produced.—The following truly valuable PROPERTY, by order of the Trustees of Mr. Newman Coote;—

Lot 1.—Comprises a very desirable Brick and Tiled overshot CORN MILL driving four pair of stones, with a never-failing stream of water, capable of grinding 20 loads of wheat per week, with capital drying kiln, with flour and smut machines, granaries or store rooms, capable of holding 100 loads of wheat, or thereabouts; together with a comfortable brick and tiled Dwelling-House, comprising; parlour, kitchen, pantry, and wash-house, with four bed-rooms, good garden, planted with fruit trees, detached stable for three horses, cow pens, piggeries, good waggon house, &c. Also three good water meadows, containing ten acres or thereabouts, customary measure of 107 rods to the acre.

Lot 2.—Two freehold brick and thatched COTTAGES with good gardens, situate at Highly, in the parish of Siddlesham, in the county of Sussex, now in the occupation of Messrs. Hart and Lush, at the yearly rent of 9l. 4s.

N.B.—The Mill is very advantageously situate for business, surrounded by excellent markets, with good roads; vessels of easy draught of water may load or unload alongside the Premises, and the contemplated Docks in Langstone Harbour, materially enhance the value of this property.

The whole of Lot 1 (except one Acre of the Meadow) is held by Lease for three lives, under the Bishop of Winchester. The excepted Acre is Copyhold of the Manor of Havant.

For view apply on the Premises, and for further particulars to C. B. Longcroft, Solicitor, Havant; or the Auctioneer, Emsworth; if by letter post-paid.

Buying a millstone was a major expense and a tenant miller would rarely be able to afford such a large outlay as this could exceed the cost of a year's lease. It was usually written into the lease that replacing worn out millstones was the responsibility of the Lord. At this time it was the Bishopric of Winchester who regularly bought expensive French stones for mills in his Hampshire manors, the cost of transporting such heavy stones from the ports adding to the overall cost.⁵

In the 13th and 14th century Brockhampton Mill was one of the Bishopric's most profitable mills despite this cost.

Also included in the lease together with the mill stones were, mill wheels, cogs, congs, (floats about 3 inches long), dams, bays, flood hatches, bolting mills, sack tackle and other, the furniture belonging and the miller's house, barn or cart and woodhouse and the mill pond being at Brockhampton in the parish of Havant in the county of Hampshire.²

Whilst the Bishopric supplied the millstones under the terms of the lease the mill appears to have remained profitable throughout the centuries as shown in the advertisement below. A mill driving three pairs of stones would have a good order book. But this practice was to come to an end with the sale of the mill.

This advertisement of 31 October 1808 verifies 3 pair of stones:

TO MILLERS AND OTHERS

To be LETT, and entered on Christmas next, all that good and well-known WATER CORN MILL, called Brockhampton Mill, driving three pair of stones, and now in full employ; together with about Ten Acres Water Meadow thereto adjoining, situated within a mile of Havant, and in the centre of the large and populous towns of Portsmouth and Chichester. The contiguity of the above premises to the harbour of Langstone renders them truly eligible, as vessels can load and unload within a short distance of the said Mill. The premises are in all respects well calculated for carrying on a large and extensive trade in either corn or paper. – For particulars apply to Mr. Power or Messrs White, Havant.

*Salisbury and Winchester Journal,
Salisbury, Wiltshire.*

Having already acquired the lessees' interest in 1863 Portsmouth Water Company renewed the lease from Winchester Bishopric Estate prior to their application to The House of Commons Ways and Means Committee, where they said they wanted to raise money and expand the business in order to provide safe drinking water to local communities, and in order to achieve this among other measures they wanted to take water from the Brockhampton Stream. It was deemed that this would render the mill useless.

They renewed the lease again in 1867 and advertised it to let on 10 October 1868 in the *Hampshire Advertiser*.

We can see from the list of millers on page 22 that in 1870 the person who took this agreement was a William Battell. He was described as a Cornfactor and Mealman, although at this time the mill machinery must have been in working condition. Following this purchase all subsequent tenants seem to be carters and corn merchants who used the premises as a store and stabling. This marked the end of milling at Brockhampton.

The notice below appeared in the *Hampshire Telegraph* of 2 October 1868:

TO MILLERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS

WATER MILL AND LAND TO LET. THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH WATER WORKS COMPANY are prepared to let by TENDER the BROCKHAMPTON MILL, with TWO COTTAGES and pasture land (water meadows) adjoining the same, as recently in the occupation of Mr. Caldwell, from the 1st of November next for seven years, determinable at, the end of the first three or five years, upon the terms of a draft agreement, which can be seen at the Secretary's office.

Sealed Tenders, stating the yearly rent offered, to be addressed to the Directors, and left at the Secretary's office at or before noon on FRIDAY, the 16th of October, with the name of a surety who will enter into a bond for the payment of the rent and performance of the covenants. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept any tender. By order of the Director,

R. W. FORD, Secretary to the Company.

Portsmouth, 2nd October, 1868.

Portsmouth Water Company applied to the House of Commons Ways and Means Committee in 1867-8 in order to amend the current Act of Parliament which would allow them to expand their business.

IN PARLIAMENT, SESSION 1868. BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH WATER WORKS

(maintenance of certain existing works, additional works and lands, and source of supply. Further money powers- amendment of Acts.)

In the excerpt below it states also to purchase and acquire, compulsory or otherwise, mills, lands, houses and goes on to say and to vary or extinguish any rights or privileges connected therewith.

To purchase or acquire compulsory or otherwise and to take on lease and take grants of easement over any lands, houses, springs, waters, water rights, and other hereditaments, requisite or necessary for any of the

purposes aforesaid, and also to purchase and acquire, compulsory or otherwise, mills, lands, houses, waters and water rights, in the said parishes of Havant, Bedhampton and Farlington, and to vary or extinguish any rights or privileges connected therewith, and any other rights or privileges, inconsistent with the objects of the Bill and to confer other rights and privileges.

These notices appeared in the Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette on 23 November 1867.

It is not known exactly when The Borough of Portsmouth Water Company bought Brockhampton Mill but an annual shareholder meeting of Portsmouth Water Company showed a purchase entered in the accounts of year 1871.

However it was to have a devastating effect on not only Brockhampton Mill but other local mills as The Borough of Portsmouth Water Company now owned all the water rights and could extract at will.

The following article from the *Portsmouth Evening News* outlines the Portsmouth Water Company's application to The House of Commons.

Published in the *Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle* of 2 May 1868.

The bill to authorise the Borough of Portsmouth Waterworks Company to make and maintain works in connection with their present waterworks, and to raise more money, and for other purposes, came before the Chairman of Ways and Means, in the House of Commons, on Thursday.

The preamble of the bill recites that the company was incorporated with a share capital of 80,000l. divided into 8,000 shares of 10l. each, and was authorised to purchase the undertaking of the company of proprietors of the Portsmouth and Farlington Waterworks, or to construct new waterworks, and to borrow on mortgage or bond sums not exceeding in the whole 20,000l.; that the company accordingly purchased the said undertaking; that the company were, by the Act of 1861, authorised to raise further sums not exceeding 40,000l. by the creation of new shares,

and to borrow on mortgage any sums not exceeding in the whole 9,000l.; that it is expedient that the company be authorised to maintain and to make, or complete and maintain, the several works by this Act authorised, and to acquire additional lands, water, and water rights, for the purpose of their undertaking; that the company have raised and expended the whole of the sums which they were authorised to raise, except a small portion thereof, and it is expedient that they be authorised to raise more money for the purposes of their undertaking; that whereas the company, under the authority of their existing acts, now draw their supply from the Havant springs and Brockhampton stream, and will under the Act obtain a further supply from that source, and Brockhampton-mill will be thereby deteriorated, and may be rendered useless, the company have acquired the lessees' interest in the said mill and certain lands held therewith, and it is expedient that they should acquire the other estates and interests therein. The bill, by section 4 proposes to replace so much of the original Act as relates to the purchase of Brockhampton-mill and the lands held therewith. Section 5 empowers the company from time to time to take and use for the purposes of their undertaking all or any of the lands shown on the deposited plans, and all or any of the waters in those lands, and the waters of the Bedhampton stream and Brockhampton stream, and of any other streams or brooks shown on the deposited plans. The sixth section empowers the company to make the works authorised by the Act. The seventh section provides that:

The works by this Act authorised to be maintained, and to be made or completed, and maintained and renewed respectively, and the things by this Act authorised to be done by the Company comprise the following works and things, that is;

An existing conduit or line of pipes, commencing at Brockhampton, in the Parish of Havant, in the County of Southampton, and terminating in the Parish of Farlington, in the same County, at a point in the Portsmouth and Chichester Turnpike-road, at, or near, the end of the Farlington Waterworks Lane.

Another conduit or line of pipes to commence and terminate at, or near, the same points as the said existing conduit or line of pipes.

Two reservoirs on Portsdown Hill in the said parish of Farlington.

A conduit, or line of pipes, commencing from and out of those reservoirs, and terminating in the said turnpike road at or near the end of the Farlington Waterworks Lane.

A conduit, or line of pipes, commencing at or near Bedhampton Corn Mill, and terminating in the said reservoirs on Portsdown Hill.

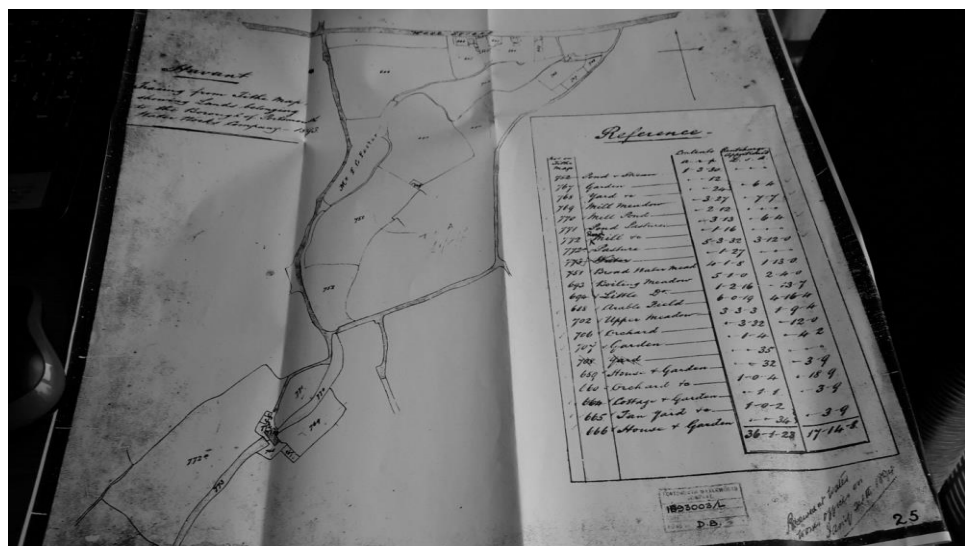
To collect, take, divert, and to appropriate and use for the purposes of the Bill and intended works, the waters which the company are by this act authorised to take, and the providing of pumping engines and other works for the purposes aforesaid.

The eighth section provides for the application of moneys generally. The ninth authorises the company to raise additional capital not exceeding 60,000l. The tenth provides that the money so borrowed may be converted into preferential capital. The other clauses of the bill provide that the new shares shall not be issued until one-fifth thereof are paid up; that the company may, in addition to their authorised loans, borrow on mortgage in respect of every 10,000l. of the additional share capital of 60,000l., any sums not exceeding in the whole 2,500l. secures the priority of existing railways; that the period for the compulsory purchase of land shall not extend beyond three years, and the period for the completion of the works shall be within seven years of the passing of the Act.

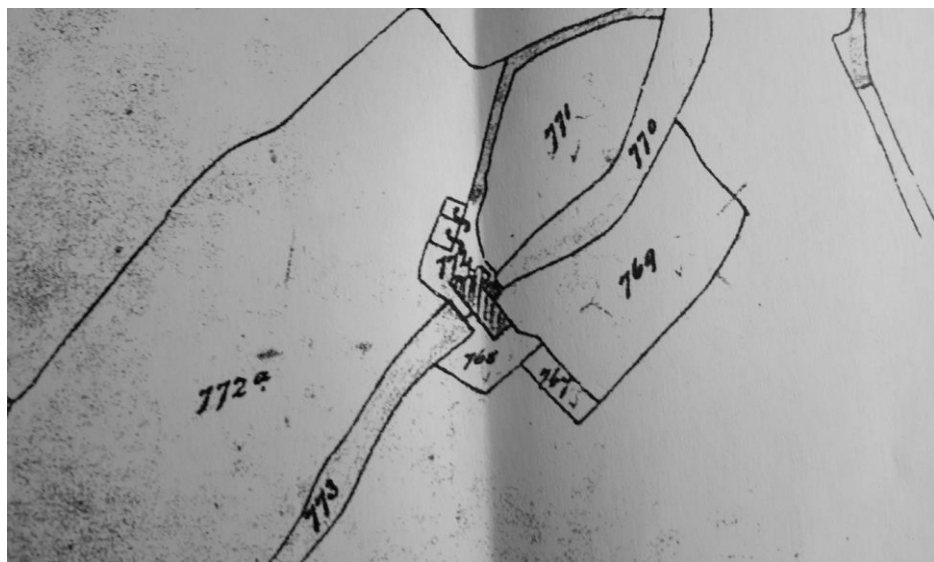
The various clauses were agreed to, with some verbal amendments, and the bill was ordered to be reported to the House.



This Ordnance Survey Map of 1842-52 gives us a clearer idea of the layout of the mill.



Extracts dated 1893 from the 1842 Havant Tithe Apportionment states: Lands belonging to Borough of Portsmouth Water Works Company.⁶ Photographs J. Bishop.



This portion taken from the tithe map indicates the positioning and shape of the mill straddling the stream. From the legend we can identify these areas. The road showing in the top right corner is Southmoor Lane.

767 = Kitchen garden. 768 = Yard. 769 = Water meadow.

770 = Mill pond. 771 = Water meadow. 772 = Yard & road to mill.

772a = Water meadow. 773 = Tidal inlet.

From the evidence of a garden we could assume the brick and tile miller's house sat at the eastern end of the building, from a southern aspect it would have been on the right hand side, adjoining this would have been the brick and tile wheelhouse and mill straddling the stream together with a culvert where the Brockhampton Stream ran out into the brick sided tidal basin. We can also see from the maps where the road, yard, woodshed, cart store, weir and millpond were situated. The present day reconstruction masks the original layout, the footbridge today being where the north wall of the mill building would have been.

Brockhampton Millers throughout the years

The following table shows the leaseholders, tenants, owners or employees of this mill through time. A Miller was likely the tenant or leaseholder; a Journeyman was a miller or skilled worker working for an employer. Composed by evidence found in various records but it is not complete.

| Brockhampton Mill- grid Ref SU 707 057 | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Date | Name | Status | Wife | Occupation | Sources | Reference/Alt source |
| 1642 | Francis Sopp | m | Edith | Miller | HRO | Will- 10-3-1642 |
| 17?? | Newman Coote | m | | Miller/LH | HRO | Abstract of Title |
| 1806 | George Lewer | | | Leaseholder | Hamshire Telegraph | 3/3/1806 Adv for Lease |
| 1813-1816 | William Stevens | m | Phoebe | | H Parish register | Mills Archive/HM |
| 1817 | James Sparkes | m | Sarah | Journeyman Miller | H Parish register | Mills Archive/HM |
| 1818 | William Stevens | m | Phoebe | Journeyman Miller | H Parish register | Mills Archive/HM |
| 1821 | William Greenfield | m | Mary Ann | Journeyman Miller | H Parish register | Mills Archive/HM |
| 1823 | Newman Coote | m | | Miller/LH | Pigots Directory | |
| 1826 | William Hardham | | | Leaseholder | HRO | 11M59/D1/13 - Lease |
| 1830 | Newman Coote | m | | Miller/LH | Pigots Directory | |
| 1831 | Newman Coote | m | | Miller/LH | Pigots Directory | |
| 1823-1832 | Robert Mills | m | Clara | Journeyman Miller | H Parish register | Mills Archive/HM |
| 1837 | William Hardham | | | Leaseholder | HRO | 11M59/D1/15 - Lease |
| 1841 | John Ventham & Son | m | Sarah Wilds | Miller | 1841 census | Mills Archive |
| 1847-1849 | Lot Rogers | m | Caroline | Journeyman Miller | 1851 Census | HM |
| 1851 | John King | m | Sarah | Journeyman Miller | 1851 Census | |
| | Mssrs Snook | | | Leaseholder | Hampshire Telegraph 2-05-1863 | Adv |
| 1861 | Joseph & William West | m | Margaret | Miller | Census 1861 | Hampshire Telegraph 2-05-1863 |
| 1863 | PWC | | | Leaseholder | Hampshire Telegraph 2-05-1863 | Adv |
| 1865-66 | George Wakeford | | | Journeyman miller | Bankruptcy notices Hampshire advertiser | |
| 1867 | PWC | Company | | Leaseholder | HRO | 11M59/D1/21 - Lease adv to let |
| 1867-8 | David Coldwell | m | Dorcas | Com merchant tenant | Portsmouth News | news adv |
| 1868-70 | William Battell | m | Mary | Cornfact or & mealman | H Parish register/Census 1871 | Mills Archive/HM |
| 1900 | William Hedger | m | | Carter & corn merchant tenant | Census also 5 Brockhampton Cotts | Electoral Register |
| 1905-1940s | Rice John Tucker & Son | m | | Dairyman tenant | Grandson | Rented for grazing mill described 1930-40's as "remains" |

I can only find evidence of one known image of this mill; an oil painting by the late Martin Snape an accomplished artist from Gosport. This article in the *Isle of Wight Observer* on the 25 August 1888 mentions it.

The Snape family are well represented. – no less than three of them send pictures, all good. “*Alverstoke Church in Winter*” by A. C. Snape, some sheep in the snow in a field behind the church (oils), is a very crisp and telling representation, and so is “*Lumps Mill*” Southsea (water colour). “*Brockhampton Mill*,” by M. Snape, is a clever bit, but his most admirable work was the “*Vermin pole*” (a large watercolour), a number of dead birds (owls, kestrels &c), nailed to a pole in the woods.

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CATALOGUE.

*The Prices of Works may be ascertained at the Tables in the Vestibule.
(See paragraphs 7 and 8 in the "Notice to Exhibitors.")*

*The Numbers of the WORKS follow from Left to Right, the first Number
being next the Door.*

R.A. *Royal Academician.*

A. *Associate.*

GALLERY No. I.

OIL PAINTINGS—(Nos. 1-91).

- 1—STUDY OF A HEAD C. E. Plimpton.
2—JOSEPH THOMSON, ESQ. *Presenta-*
tion portrait J. Seymour Lucas, A.
—3—A LOVE FEAST. Syra, the slave,
sharing her meal with Cæcilia,
the blind beggar girl.—See
'Fabiola,' by the late Cardinal
Wiseman Edwin Long, R.A.
4—BROCKHAMPTON MILL Martin Snape.
5—LA SAIGNÉE, Sark William A. Toplis.
6—MY SISTER Harry Baldry.
7—JOHN JAMES GRIFFITHS, ESQ. *Pre-*
sentation portrait Joseph Mordecai.
8—PAST THE OLD TOWN Charlie W. Wyllie.
9—THE WAYSIDE CHRIST Catherine M. Wright.
10—STUDY OF A DUTCH PEASANT .. Horace Hart.

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A catalogue for an exhibition at The Royal Academy where Martin Snape exhibited in 1887 listing his oil painting of Brockhampton Mill.



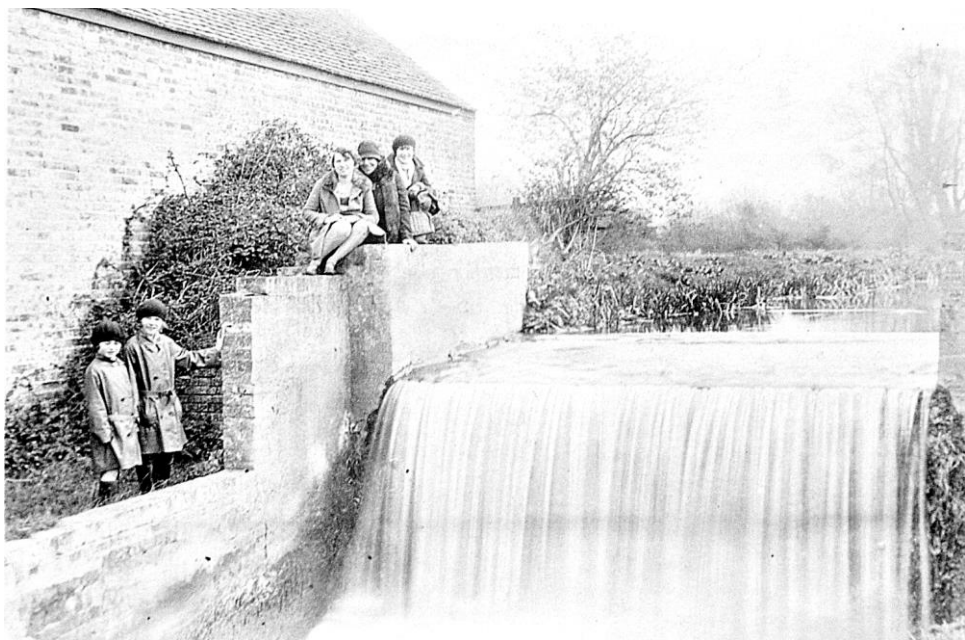
The footbridge over the Brockhampton Stream as it is today (2017) forming part of both the Wayfarers Way and the Solent Way. *Photograph J. Bishop.*

The demise of this mill was due to the Portsmouth Water Company acquiring the water rights compounded by cheap imports of grain undermining prices against the rising costs of manufacture. From 1815- 1846 measures were put in place to restrict imports. This was supported by the Tories and rich landowners in order to keep prices high, and made basic foods like bread and flour more expensive.

The Anti Corn Law League led by Richard Cobden was mainly responsible for turning public opinion against this and in 1846 the law was repealed.

This in turn prompted an increase in cheaper imports but the threat to British mills took about 25 years to take full effect, by which time transport became cheaper and faster due to the development of the railways, steamboats and the modernisation of agricultural machinery. Cheaper imports meant cheap imported flour and flour based products. As this took effect many flour and corn mills went into decline including Brockhampton. The last known miller at Brockhampton was around 1866-67.

24



1930s photograph courtesy of Mr P. Tucker. His aunts are seated up on the wall above the waterfall, with two unidentified children below.

His Grandson writes:

"My Grandfather, Rice John Tucker, moved to Havant about 1905 and had a wheelwright, wagon and joinery business in West Street. He also owned Great Meadows Farm, Brockhampton, and together with my father, had a Guernsey herd and a milk round business (Tuckers Dairy) in Havant.

They also rented a large area of land from Stents Glove Factory around Great Meadows, down to the sea, near what was then Havant Refuse Tip, including Budd's Farm, Hart Farm, the Convent Orchard and the remains of the former Brockhampton Mill.

Most of Brockhampton Mill had been demolished a long time before I was born.

My one strong memory was of the “waterfall” as we called it, which was part of the original structure housing the mill waterwheel. You could always hear the exciting and frightening sound of the waterfall from quite a distance as you approached the fields.

The one building I remember, that which remained in the 1940s and 50s, was used as a bad weather/night shelter for our cattle when they grazed on the fields around there. That building is on the left of the photograph.”

In 1946 the Portsmouth Water Company sold off land to the south of their headquarters in Brockhampton Road and an envelope found in their archives was labelled Brockhamton Mill but upon closer inspection contained conveyancing for a plot to the north of the mill. So I suspect the land the mill had occupied was also sold at this time. This land was to become the bridge in Brockhampton Road which spans the bypass and of course the bypass itself which opened in 1965. When the flyover was built the road layout altered, formerly the Brockhampton Stream ran on the east side of Brockhampton Road through a body of water called Broadwater north of Brookside Road. The road was moved to the east and today the Brockhampton Stream runs on the west side, a short stretch of the original road can still be found where it meets Harts Farm Way.



The steps leading down to the tidal inlet. This is the point the cart track which led from the mill terminated. *Photographs J. Bishop.*



The rings were for lifting the concrete slabs which form part of the path today.



Weels, (willow baskets) attached to floodgates as eel traps.

BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH WATER WORKS COMPANY,
WATER CORN MILL

To LET, - All that WATER CORN MILL (with four pairs of stones), Cottages, Out-buildings, and Premises, situate near Havant, called the "Brockhampton Mill", together with the MEADOW LAND adjoining thereto (about eight acres), the largest portion being Water Meadow, formerly belonging to and occupied by Messrs Snook, and now occupied by Mr. West.

For terms and particulars apply to the undersigned on or before Friday, the 15th inst. The Mill can be seen by leave of the present tenant, and possession had forthwith on arrangement with him, or on the 29th September next.

By order of the Directors

R, W. FORD, Secretary.

Portsmouth, 1st May, 1863.

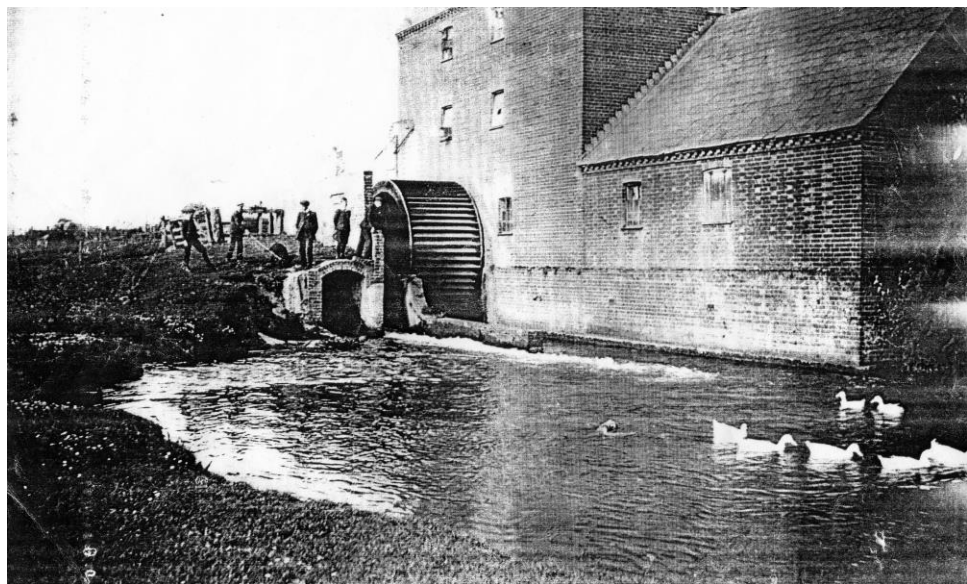
Brockhampton Mill.

To be Disposed of by Private Contract, with immediate possession the remainder of a LEASE of all that WATER CORN MILL called BROCKHAMPTON MILL situate within a mile of Havant, together with about ten Acres of Water Meadow adjoining. The above Mill will be found well worth the attention of any Person inclined to enter into the Meal Business, it being in excellent repair and capable of carrying on an extended Trade. Further particulars may be had by applying to Mr, George Lewer at Cosham; or to:

Mr. STEVENS, Solicitor,

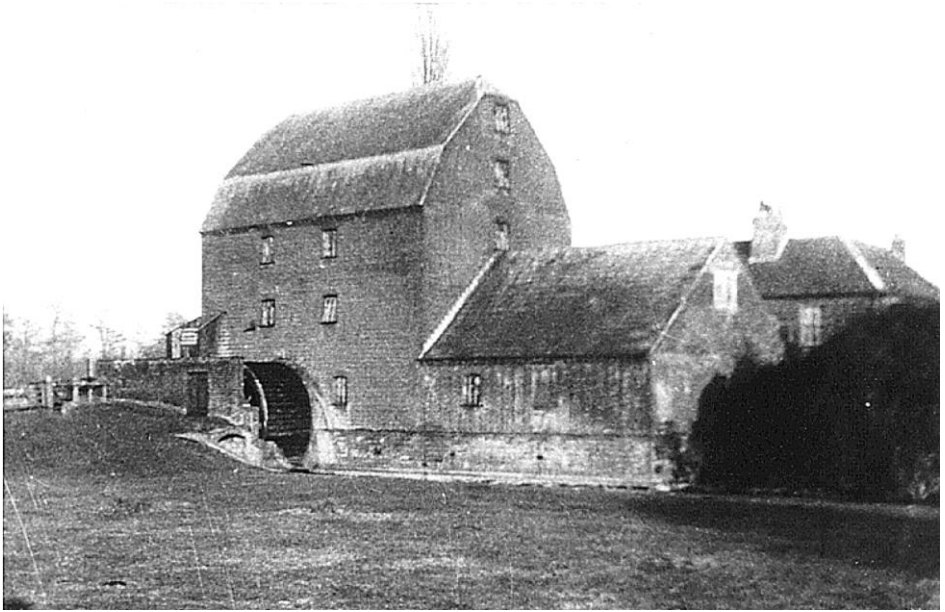
Havant.

Hampshire Telegraph, and Sussex Chronicle, 3 March 1806.



Havant Town Mill in operation, early 1900s.

HAVANT TOWN MILL



Photograph by courtesy of Hampshire Cultural Trust Copyright¹⁰

In the Domesday Survey of 1066¹ it states the manor of Havant had two mills; one is believed to be South Mill at Langstone the precise location of the second is unproved. It is my belief based on the water source that this second mill was on the site of Havant Town Mill which was fed by both the Homewell Spring and the spring which now lies beneath the two storey car park in Park Road South and the Lavant stream. In the Parish and Liberty of Havant⁷ where it says Havant had two mills it states, *'these seem to be represented later by South Mill and Assehewell (Ashwell) Mill*. The place-name Ashwell is quite common and means 'the spring by the ash trees suggesting that the mill was on a stream fed by a spring or springs. Also in the Hundred of Bosmere⁸ it reads *"and the other stood on the site of that now occupied by the town mill"*.

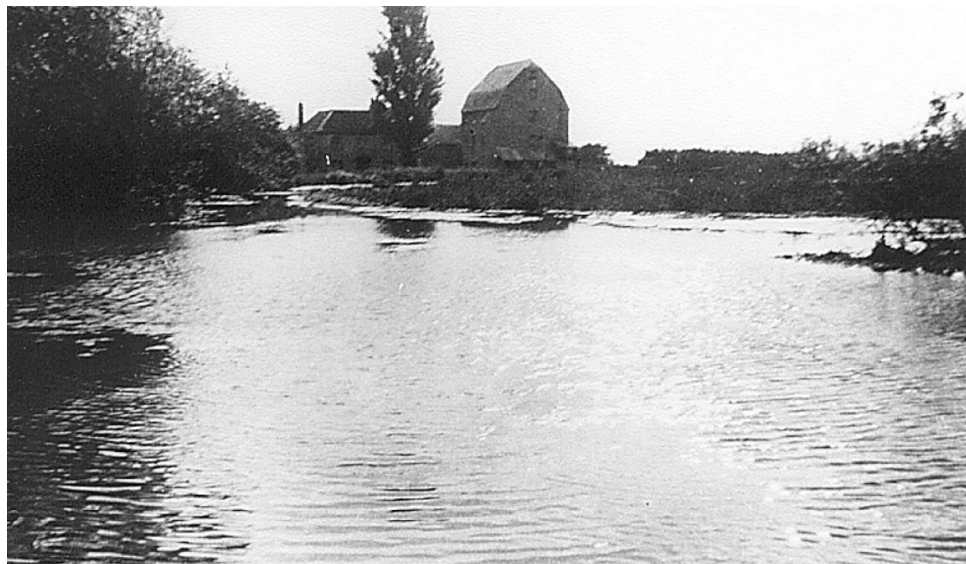
Further potential evidence can be found in an article on Havant's Mills published in the *Portsmouth Evening News* January 1933 where it states:

The Havant Town mill, the property of Mrs. E. R. Longcroft of Hall Place is the only one still working. It has a breaststroke wheel, and was rebuilt by John Crasweller in 1822 on the site of a much older mill, in all probability the Lymbourne Manorial Mill. The stream which supplies this mill is the Lavants, to which is added the water from the celebrated Homewell springs, of parchment making fame. This mill is also mentioned in the Domesday Survey.

The millpond was fed by the Lavant Stream where it converged with both Homewell Spring and the spring which rose behind Marshalls Garage (below) which was adjacent to the Dolphin public house before both were demolished.



Photograph by courtesy of Hampshire Cultural Trust Copyright [10]



A view of the millpond looking southwards towards the mill. *Photograph by courtesy of Hampshire Cultural Trust Copyright¹⁰*

Both these water corn mills were in the possession of the Monks of St Swithuns at the time of the Domesday Survey¹ in 1066 where it states for Havant;

Value to the Lord in 1066: £8.

Households: 20 villagers.

Ploughland: 4 Ploughlands (land for) 6 mens plough teams.

Resources: Woodland 10 swine render, 2 mills value 0.75, 3 salthouses.

In 1284 the manor was conveyed to the Bishopric of Winchester in return for certain privileges, Ashwell is the name of the mill mentioned in the Bishopric of Winchester's Accounts and as with Brockhampton we can access information from the Winchester Pipe Rolls² which are the Bishopric's accounts held at the record office at Winchester. Interestingly upon consulting the Pipe Rolls 1301-2, I found this reference under;

Defaults of Rent for the year 1301-2.

In default of the land and mill formerly of William de Aschewell £1 1s. 10½d.

Returns for the year 1301-2.

7 Qtrs. of Wheat sold £1 6s. 9d.

4 Qtrs. 7 Bushel wheat £0 6s. 0d.

2 Qtrs. 5 Bushel wheat £0 4s. 0d.

8 Qtrs. 7 Bushel barley £1 9s. 7d.

Total for the year £3 6s. 4d.

Expenses for the year 1301-2.

In iron and steel bought for the bills of the said mill with the stipend of the smith repairing said bills, 1s. 5d. in shoeing one plough horse for the year 1s. 1d, in one basket bought 1d, in hiring one carpenter for 1 week to mend the sluice of the mill 1s. 3d., in making one mill iron 6d., in mending one hoop of the said mill 6d.

Total for the year 4s-10d.²

Entries for later years show the expenses to the Bishopric for this mill would include the millstones,

“When Havant bought a great millstone at Southampton in 1433/4 for £6, it paid a further 12d. for taking it to the crane, 8d. in cranage, 6s. 8d. for a barge to take it to Langstone, and then 12d. for carting it to Ashwell mill. By 1440/1 cranage at Southampton cost 12d. a Stone.”⁵

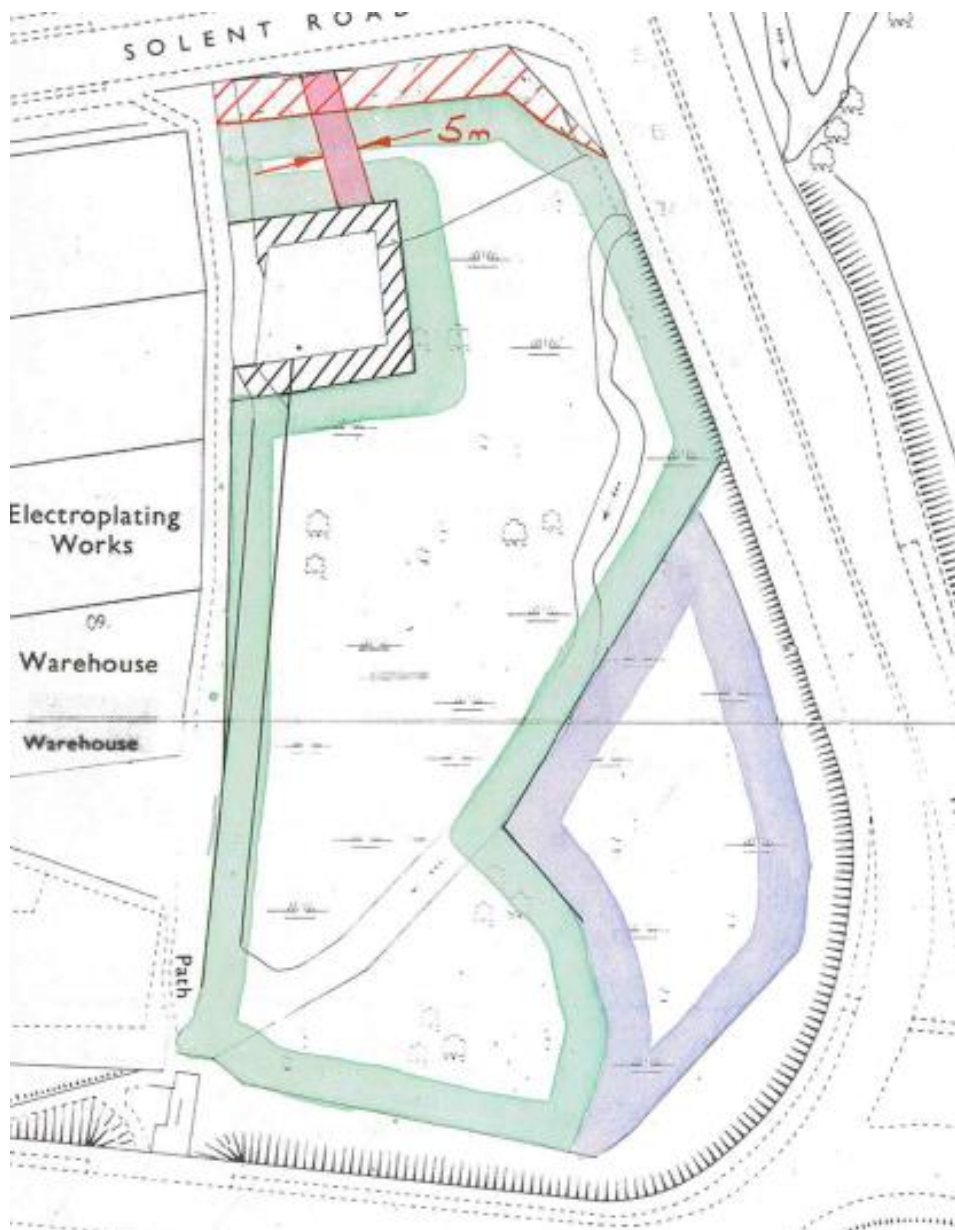
The manor of Havant continued in the possession of the Bishops of Winchester except for a period when it was seized by the Parliamentary Commissioners and sold in 1647 to William Woolgar, but restored to the Bishopric upon the restoration of Charles II. It continued to be leased by various parties until sold in 1827 to Sir George Staunton who was the current

lessee. However, within the manor of Havant was the smaller manor of Hall Place and around 1460 the Bishop of Winchester by deed indented and confirmed by the monks of St Swithuns granted this manor to John Barbour and his inheritors for ever, at that time for a rent of 44s. 4d. This manor included the Town Mill. It was passed down the inheritors until the 18th century when an Elizabeth Halsey inherited following litigation. Documents dated 4th October 1777 show her selling the estate to Thomas Jeudwine, who in turn sold to John Butler. In January 1803 John Butler conveyed it to John Crassweller who re-built the mill in 1822 and who by his will dated 28th October 1825 left the estate to Jane Longcroft his granddaughter who had married Charles Beare Longcroft and upon her death it passed to her elder son Charles John Longcroft.⁸ He in turn left the estate to his own son Edward Roy Longcroft. Edward owned Havant Town Mill until his own death on 16 April 1929. His widow Helen Gertrude Longcroft sold it to Portsmouth Water Company on the 27 September 1934.⁶

Havant Town Mill stopped working when it was sold to Portsmouth Water Company in 1934. It continued to be used by Dittman and Malpas as a store. The millpond was partially filled in for the construction of Park Road South which was built to bypass the town centre enabling the closure of the railway crossing in North Street to vehicular traffic. Park Road opened in March 1938 with no ceremony according to a report in The Evening News. The mill itself was finally demolished in 1958 to make way for the Havant Bypass which opened in 1965.⁹

The Portsmouth Water Company sold the site on the 13 November 1984 to Penview Ltd, a branch of Geoffrey Osbourne Ltd. of Chichester for two hundred thousand pounds. They retained the areas hatched red and black on the plan below to maintain access to their inspection chambers, etc., and a spring which surfaces in the car park.⁶

The company Del la Rue inhabited the newly built offices on the site where the mill had been situated, the millpond by then smaller and heavily silted up was drained to become the car park.



By courtesy of the Portsmouth Water Company.

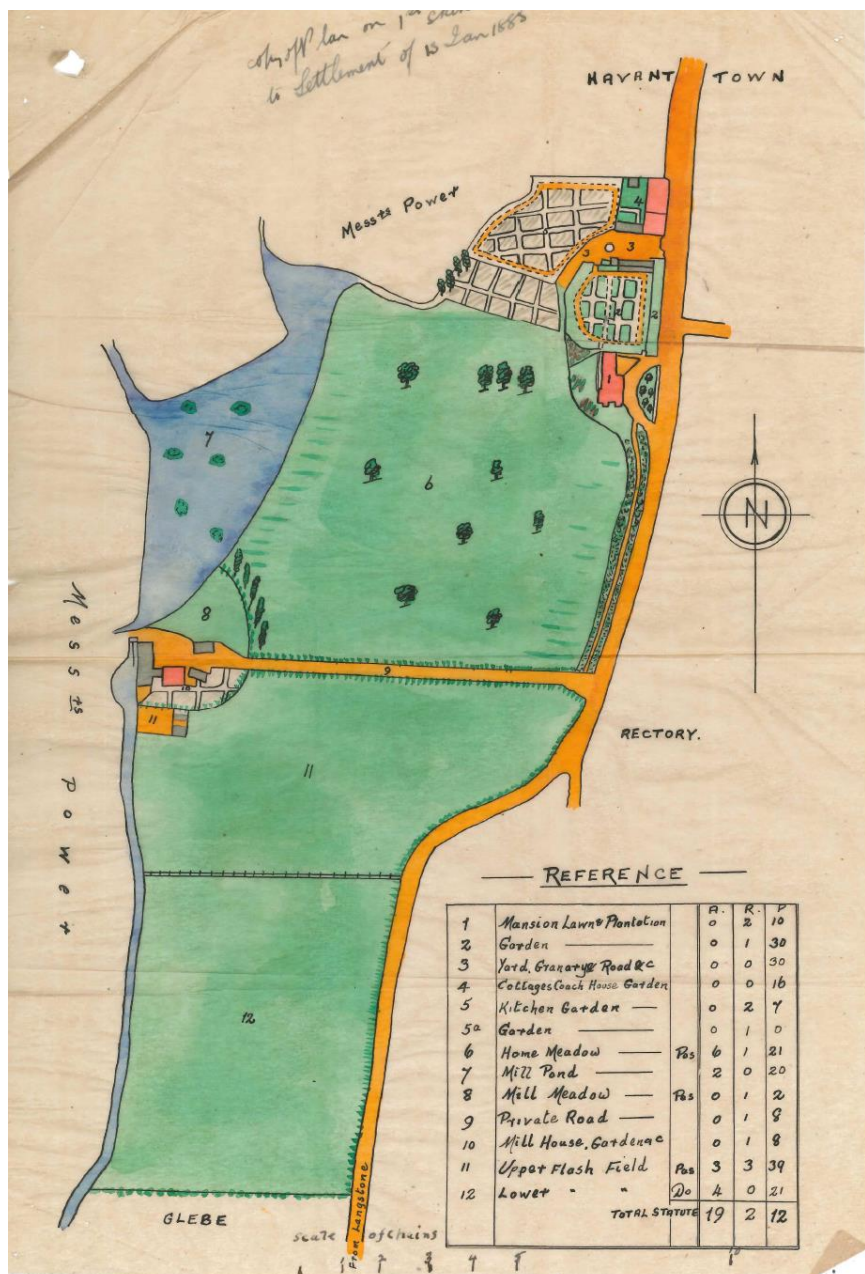
Parcel of land sold by the Portsmouth Water Company.



By courtesy of the Portsmouth Water Company.

The sale particulars for the Town Mill were signed on the 27 September, 1934.

Hall Place Estate



During the late 1700s and early 1800s the Town Mill tenant was Thomas Raiss, famous for his invention of rat powder which he advertised extensively in the newspapers of the day. This advertisement was published in June 1775.

To Farmers, Maltsters, Millers &c.

The great success with which the HAMPSHIRE MILLER'S RAT POWDER has been used for the destruction of Rats and Mice in malthouses, mills, outhouses, barns, stables, granaries, &c. as well as on-board ship, induces the PROPRIETOR, T. RAISS, merchant and Mealman, at Havant Mill, Hants, to recommend it to the Farmers at this particular season of the year to destroy the vermin infecting their barns, before they bring in their corn at the approaching harvest. Maltsters of SHIPS may also, on one night's trial, be witness of its astonishing effects, by alluring their vermin to the spot, where they will eat it till they drop, and will not be driven from it. – No cat will touch it.

The success, with which it has been used in the Sugar Plantations, and in hot climates, deserves the attention of Merchants and Planters. And as the inventor is a person of established character, and in affluent circumstances, it is scarce necessary to add, that his motive in offering it for sale is solely for the public good.

There is a counterfeit sort, but the genuine packets, price 2s 6d. each, are done up in a red stamp, whereupon is the name of T. Raiss; and they are sold by Champante and Co, Aldgate; by J. Wye, No 59, Coleman-street; at the British Directory Office, Ave-Maria-lane, St Paul's; and by all country booksellers, stationers, news-distributors, &c.

Together with notices offering a reward for information on those who would try to sell imitations of his product named Hampshire Miller's Rat Powder.

TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD.

WHEREAS, several SPURIOUS Compositions having been made to imitate the HAMPSHIRE MILLER'S RAT POWDER, I think it incumbent on me to protect the public from such FRAUDS. This is therefore to give notice, that whoever will give information of any person or persons having counterfeited the said powder, and sold it under my NAME or SIGNATURE the person so informing shall receive a reward of TWENTY GUINEAS, to be paid on conviction, by me.

THOMAS RAISS. HAVANT MILL, HANTS. Dec. 1. 1791.

The real powder is covered with a red stamp, having my name and signature upon it; and is sold wholesale by Champante and Whitrows, Aldgate, London; by the printer of this paper, and his newsmen; and by appointed persons in every town, in packets of 2s. 6d. each. it has never been known to fail, when the directions are followed; and , though I have authorised all my vendors to return the money if it does not answer, yet, out of TWENTY THOUSAND PACKETS sold within the present year, only seven have been returned; and those came from the customers of Mr Goadby, of Sherborne, which I immediately took, exactly in the state they came back to me, and laid them at a neighbour's house in the presence of a dozen persons, who are witnesses that all the rats about the premises were destroyed in less than two hours. this composition is inevitable destruction to every species of rats and mice, most of which are too nice to eat Dutch paste or powered arsenic; and it has cost me many experiments and great expense to find it out; and if any man in the kingdom can make the same, I will forfeit a hundred pounds; in proof of its efficacy, the rat catchers now buy it in considerable quantities, finding it highly superior to all their cakes and contrivances, and yet no cat will touch it. It has cleared ships in one night, that have been likely to have been sunk by them; and the instances it has furnished of clearing Mills, Barns, Warehouses &c in a few hours only, are no less astonishing than true. Sold wholesale and retail by the printing-office, Winchester, and by all the agents.

HAVANT MILL

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

by Mr WELLER, on Saturday the 25th April, 1812, at the Bear Inn, Havant, at six o'clock in the evening, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, of which immediate notice will be given;-

A truly valuable WATER CORN MILL, carrying two pair of stones, machine, bolting-mill, and screens, with a constant supply of water, capable of grinding eight loads per week through the year; a Bakehouse attached, which now bakes from five to nine sacks of flour per week, and capable of great improvement; a good Family House, with garden well planted with fruit trees; meadow, and various detached offices,

The above is Freehold, and Land-tax redeemed.

For further particulars and a view of the premises, apply to Mr Thomas Raiss, or to Mr W. Butler. Havant.

Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle June 1812

The mill was let rather than sold freehold as John Crassweller left it his married granddaughter upon his death in 1825.

John Crassweller put the Mill on the market in 1812, Thomas Raiss having been the miller for over thirty years, and it was still being advertised for sale in 1813 the year Thomas Raiss died. However during the same year we see from advertisements a William Knapp in residence, his son Mr James Knapp advertising for sale the mills at Langstone.

In the advertisement for the sale of the mill above it mentions the bakehouse and bolting machine.

The bakehouse or kiln was used for drying the grain before it could be milled. At Havant Town Mill this was attached to the mill and next to the house.

A bolting machine was used to grade the flour. The flour coming off the millstones was the whole grain made up of bran, the outer layer, endosperm the inner lining of the grain and germ which was the root. When not separated this is called wholemeal flour mainly suitable for bread. To make lighter refined flour for cakes etc. the flour needs to be separated. This is achieved by a machine called a bolter.

The machine is fitted with mesh screens (like sieves) of varying grades; the finest screen produces the lightest flour, the residue going on through the next screen produces coarser flour and finely ground bran. What is left is bran.¹¹



The house, yard, bakehouse and store with the mill on the right. *Photograph by courtesy of Hampshire Cultural Trust Copyright¹⁰*

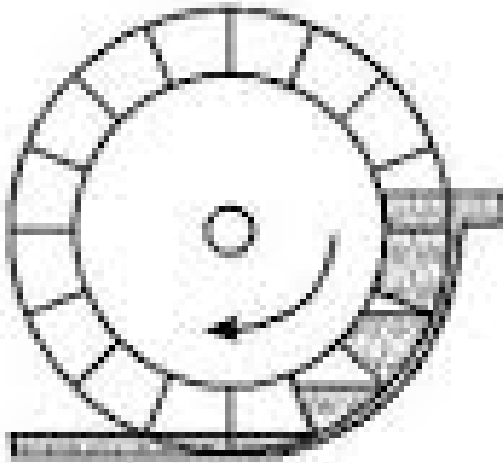
1835 saw the mill put back on the market, as advertised in the *Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle* December 1835.

HAVANT MILL

To be Let,- All that newly erected and convenient WATER CORN MILL called HAVANT MILL, with a DWELLING -HOUSE, Stable, Cart-houses, Garden, and Meadow Plot adjoining, now occupied by Messrs. Clark and Hellyer, who will give immediate possession.

For particulars, apply (if by letter, the postage to be paid), to Mr Longcroft, Solicitor, Havant.

The newly rebuilt Havant Town Mill had a breastshot water wheel; this type of water wheel was used when the flow of water was insufficient for the more efficient overshot wheel like the one at Brockhampton. With a breastshot wheel the water hits the buckets at a point approximately level with the axle.



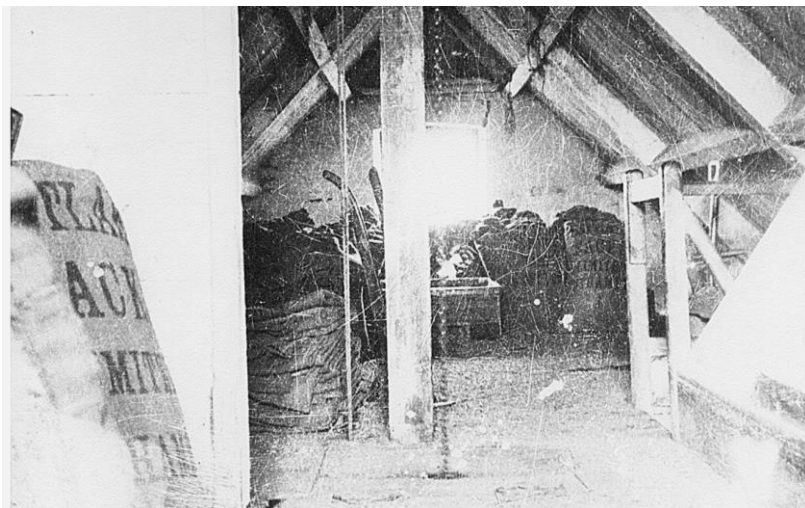
Breastshot wheel.



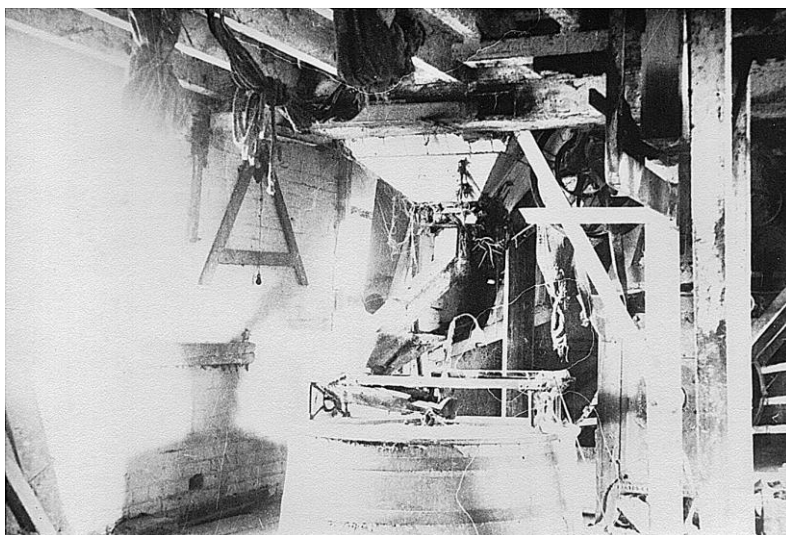
Havant Town Mill waterwheel with the mill race and sluice gate on the left.
*Photograph by courtesy of Hampshire Cultural Trust Copyright.*¹⁰

Havant Town mill was five storeys high. The grain would come from drying in the bakehouse and be raised by a sack hoist into the loft. The flour would then be tipped into the bin which fed the large hopper on the 4th floor.

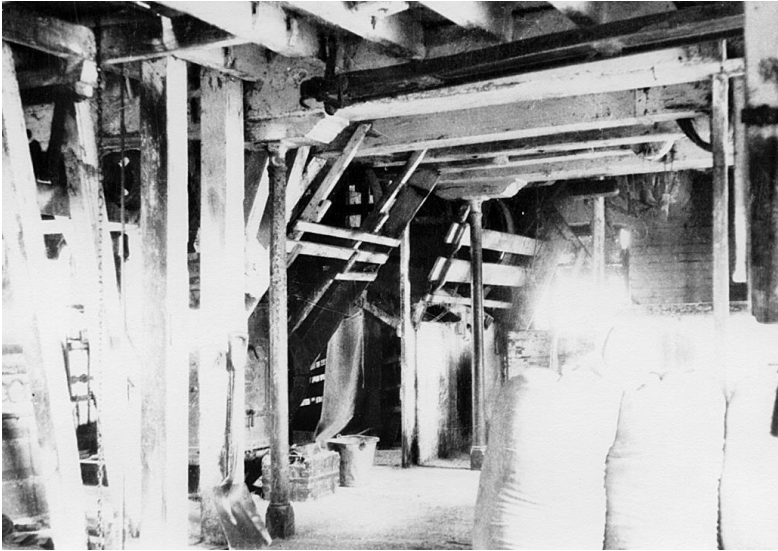
Here it would be guided via a wooden chute into a smaller hopper above the millstones on the 3rd floor. The grain would be fed to the stones via a slipper which was a small moveable wooden chute which would in turn be vibrated by the damsel, a shaft protruding from the centre of the stones. The milled flour would then be captured by a wooden tun surrounding the stones and sent down another wooden chute to the second floor which was the bagging area. The gears from the waterwheel were situated on the first/ground floor.



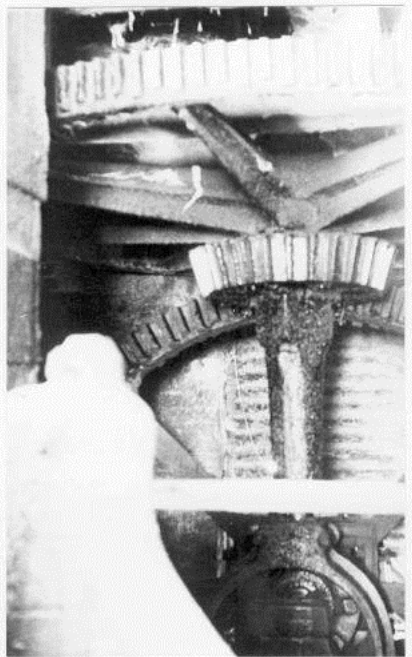
Photograph by courtesy of Hampshire Cultural Trust Copyright¹⁰



Part of the hopper (top) with a chute guiding the grain into a smaller hopper over the millstones encased in a wooden surround to capture the flour.
Photograph by courtesy of Hampshire Cultural Trust Copyright¹⁰



The Bagging Floor. *Photograph by courtesy of Hampshire Cultural Trust Copyright¹⁰*



This photograph shows the big vertical pit wheel which was attached to the waterwheel. The smaller wheel or gear is called the wallower; this in turn drives the crown wheel above it which has smaller gears called pinions which drive the runner stone. This system of driving a series of gears powered by the waterwheel rotating at approximately 10rpm would turn the runner millstone at approximately 120rpm.

Photograph by courtesy of Hampshire Cultural Trust Copyright¹⁰

1850 saw one Nathaniel Byerley as a journeyman miller at Havant Town Mill. We know this from newspaper columns where unfortunately he was declared bankrupt.

Final orders will be made in the matters of following Persons, Petitioners for Protection from Process, at the County Court of Hampshire, holden at Portsmouth, in the said County. before Charles James Gale, Esquire, Judge of the said Court, unless cause be shown to the contrary, as follows: on Tuesday. the 14th day of January next, at eleven o'clock precisely.

NATHANIEL BYERLEY. late of the West -street, in the Town and Parish of Havant, in Hampshire, Baker, Grocer, and Mealman, and of Langstone, in the said Parish of Havant Miller, Mealman and Dealer in Pigs; and now residing in the House attached and belonging to the Mill, commonly called Havant Mill, situated in the Parish of Havant aforesaid, Journeyman Miller and Dealer.

R.MARTELL, High Bailiff.

Hampshire & Sussex Chronicle December 21 1850

However six years later he is still reported as the tenant as shown in this next advertisement.

HAVANT MILL

To be LET, with immediate Possession: either upon a lease for Seven Years, or from Year to Year, with Six Months' Notice.

The Mill is breast-shot, in perfect order, driving Three Pair of Stones, will grind about Eight Loads of Wheat per week upon a yearly average, and has had a Retail Trade of about 15s. per week.

There is a Kiln and a good Dwelling-house adjoining the Mill, with Stable, Carthouse, Garden and small Plot of Meadowland.

Rent 80/s. per Annum, payable Half Yearly.

Enquire of Mr BYERLEY the present tenant; or of C.B.LONGCROFT, Esq. Havant.

Hampshire & Sussex Chronicle 24 May 1856.

The miller who entered into this contract may well have been Thomas Dreweatt from Southsea. I believe he signed himself junior in order to distinguish himself from his father who was Thomas Dreweatt, Chemist, of Portsmouth.

He advertised for an apprentice in the *Hampshire & Sussex Chronicle* of 26 August 1860.

TO PARENTS & GUARDIANS.

WANTED an APPRENTICE to a MILLER

T.Dreweatt, jun, Havant Mill.

A Premium required

Followed in March 1862 by Bankruptcy notices, it would appear that the mill was not as profitable as in previous years.

Developments in technology and the invention of steam power coupled by a reduction in wheat production in the second half of the nineteenth century together with an increase of imports led to new larger, more modern mills being built at ports and navigable river systems.

Small independent mills found it difficult to compete and many were reduced to grinding animal feed.¹¹

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY LONDON MONDAY, MARCH 24.

(Before Mr Registrar Roche)

IN RE THOMAS DREWEATT, OF HAVANT.

This was the first sitting. The bankrupt, Thomas Dreweatt, was described as of Havant, miller, and also carrying on business as a miller and baker in co-partnership with Robert Hayward, at Southsea.

The total indebtedness is stated by Messrs. Tyler and Co. the accountants, at £1,084; assets, £508.

Mr David Harris, merchant, of Fareham, was appointed trade assignee.

An application was made under the 185th section to remove the proceedings out of court, but as the necessary accounts had not been filed the consideration of the question stood over.

Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle 29 March 1862

However all was not lost as the *London Gazette* reported in May of that year;

FROM TUESDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTEE.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

T Dreweatt (the younger), Southsea, miller.

In the latter part of the nineteenth and early twentieth century the mill was run by Charles Pullen who resided at 1, West St, Havant. He had a large family and in the year 1904 announced the marriage of his eldest daughter Laura to Mr George A. Rose.

ROSE – PULLEN

On Monday, at St Faiths Church Havant, a pretty but quiet wedding was solemnised between Mr George A. Rose of the firm Messrs Ash & Thomas, of Newport, Southampton, Portsmouth, Havant etc. and Miss Laura Pullen eldest daughter of Mr Charles Pullen miller and corn merchant of Havant.

Ash and Thomas were Corn Merchants who had a shop in North Street Havant.

A journeyman miller lived in the house attached to the mill. In the 1911 census this is shown to be Enos Albert Ames, his wife Edna was maternal grandmother to Mr Paul Tucker whose father owned Tuckers Dairy in the town.

To improve efficiency and give extra power at Havant Mill Charles Pullen installed an oil engine in 1914. This was housed in a lean-to on the north side of the mill overlooking the millpond.¹²

During the 1st World War when U-boats attacked convoys carrying imported flour goods the demand at home increased helping the smaller mills like Havant.¹¹

Charles Pullen died in the last quarter of the year 1919 aged 75.

His business and the management of the mill continued with his son-in-law in the name Pullen and Rose. This company went on to become Dittman and Malpas who many of us will remember.

By the 1930s there were only about 500 working flour mills in England and only about half of these were small independent millers.¹¹

SACK HIRE.

Westlake's Sacks Limited, Southampton, have pleasure in announcing that the Southern Counties Agricultural Trading Society, Ltd., have been appointed their Agents for Petersfield, and Messrs. Pullen and Rose (Dittman and Malpas Ltd.), for Havant and district.

Sacks may now be hired from or returned to:

Petersfield: Messrs. The Southern Counties Agricultural Trading Soc. Ltd., Penns Road.

Havant: Messrs. Pullen & Rose, West Street.

Havant Millers

| Havant Town Mill | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|--------|-----------|-------------------|---|--|
| Date | Name | Status | Wife | Occupation | Sources | Reference/Alt source |
| 1704 | Anthony Binstead | m | Anne | Miller | | |
| 1737 | Charles Collins | | | Miller | | |
| 1745 | Thomas Slatter | m | Anne | Miller | Will X/479A/1/7 Portsmouth History Centre | |
| 1749 | William Champ | | | Miller | | |
| 1762 | Richard Knapp | | | Leaseholder | | |
| 1791 | Thomas Raiss | | | Miller | FMP News | Newspaper reports |
| 1812 | Thomas Raiss | | | Miller | FMP News | Hampshire Telegraph 1812 |
| 1813 | William Knapp | | | Miller | FMP News | Hampshire Telegraph 15-11-1813 |
| 1822 | Mill re-built by John Crassweller Owner | | | | | |
| 1822 | Henry Tupper | m | Martha | Journeyman Miller | | H Parish Register HM |
| 1824 | George Hellyer | | Henrietta | J. Miller | | H Parish Register HM |
| 1826 | William Clark | m | Sarah | Carter | | H Parish Register HM |
| 1835 | Clark & Hellyer | | | Miller/Tenant | FMP News | Hampshire Telegraph 1835 |
| 1840 | Richard Churcher | m | Charlotte | Journeyman Miller | | H Parish Register HM |
| 1850-56 | Nathaniel Byerley | m | Francis | Journeyman Miller | FMP 1851 Census | Bankrupt Hampshire Telegraph Dec 21 1850 |
| 1851 | Charles Clarke | | | Journeyman Miller | FMP 1851 Census | |
| 1860-2 | T. Dreweatt | m | | Miller | | Bankrupt 1862 Hampshire & Sussex Chronicle |
| 1890-1919 | Charles Pullen | m | Eliza | Miller | 1891/1911 Census | |
| 1911 | Enos Albert Ames | m | Edna | Journeyman Miller | 1911 Census | |
| 1933 | Mrs E.R. Longcroft | | | Owner | News | Portsmouth Evening News 3-01-1933 |
| 1934 | PWC | | | Owner | | |



Apprentices from the Unicorn Training Centre at Highbury College made a replica of the Havant Mill waterwheel from Iroko hardwood. The wheel, which weighed 1.5 tonnes, was placed in the original wheel's location in the mill race on the Lavant Stream. The project was organised in conjunction with Chichester based Osborne Construction Group, who built the De La Rue office block now known as Langstone Gate. Osborne's met the timber costs. The apprentices were able to use a variety of carpentry and joinery skills in the wheel's construction and as a safety feature the central spindle was made with 12 sides so that it could not be turned. Students at Havant Sixth Form College were also involved in the initial design and research of the replacement waterwheel.

The News February 1987



After 30 years parts of the wheel became rotten and it was in danger of collapsing. Following an initiative by Postcode Publications Ltd, PMC Construction & Development Ltd generously agreed to sponsor the removal and restoration of the wheel by their apprentices Joe Clapp and Billy Stillwell. The new wheel was 'unveiled' on 12 December 2017. *Photographs Ralph Cousins*



Acknowledgements;

1. <http://opendomesday.org/place/SU7106/Havant/>
Site by Anna Powell-Smith. Domesday data created by Professor J.J.N. Palmer, University of Hull.
2. HRO, Hampshire Archives and Local Studies Office Winchester, Hampshire County Council and Bedhampton Historical Collection.
www.hants.gov.uk/archives/online catalogue/ Brockhampton Mill
Bishopric of Winchester Pipe Rolls 1301-2, 1409-10, P235, 236,240,241 Edited by Mark Page.
3. <http://www.norfolk Mills.co.uk/watermill-machinery.html>
4. Find my Past. <https://search.findmypast.co.uk/search/british-newspapers>
<https://search.findmypast.co.uk/search-united-kingdom-records-in-census-land-and-surveys>
5. <http://www.bahs.org.uk/AGHR/ARTICLES/40n2a1.pdf>. Mills for Mediaeval Manors by David L Farmer. P102, P103, CH111, P109, CHV1.
6. PWC Portsmouth Water Company Drawing Office. www.portsmouthwater.co.uk
7. <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol3/pp122-127>, The Parish and Liberty of Havant.
8. A topical account of the Hundred of Bosmere by Charles John Longcroft. P3, P14, 20, 21, 22. Published by Frank Westwood, The Petersfield Bookshop, 16a Chapel St, Petersfield, Hants.
9. <http://thespring.co.uk/media/1146/combined-timeline-web.pdf>
and Havant Museum/ Parish registers.
10. <http://hctcollections.org.uk/index.asp?page=item&mwsquery={collection}={havant%20photographs}OR{collection}={gosport%20pho>
11. <https://millsarchive.org/explore/features-andarticles/entry/171161/from-quern-to-computer-the-history-of-flourmilling/11671>. Page 12,
STONE MILLING: SURVIVAL AND REVIVAL. September 06th 2016 by Martin and Sue Watts.
12. sopse.org.uk/ixbin/hixclient.exe?a=query&p=gateway&f=generic_objectrecord_postsearch._IXFIRST_=27047&_IXM.
13. <http://www.deltamill.org/flour/sorting.html>.

Thanks to John Pile, Ann Griffiths and Ralph Cousins for their help and support and Mr P. Tucker for allowing us to share his memories.



A watercolour of a mill by William Grant of Havant; location unknown